

## FOUR ROBBERS LEFT THE FIFTH BEHIND

Five Masked Men Held Up the  
Colorado & Southern Train  
Near Trinidad.

## ONE WAS FATALLY WOUNDED

Express Messenger Fired the Shot—  
Wounded Man Was Carried to the  
Woods and Left to His Fate.

TRINIDAD, Colo., November 19.—Passenger train No. 1, on the Colorado & Southern, was held up near Beshear, twelve miles south of here, last night by five masked men, one of whom was shot by the express messenger, W. H. Schrieber, of Ft. Worth, Tex.

The robbers flagged the train, and as it slowed up they ran alongside the engine and covered the crew with revolvers. They then compelled engineer John Guilfrid to alight, and after placing a sack filled with dynamite under the baggage car and attaching a fuse to the explosive, they ordered Guilfrid to ignite the fuse. This he attempted to do several times, but for some reason the fuse would not burn. During this proceeding the robbers kept up a fusillade of shots in the direction of the train for the purpose of frightening the passengers.

## Fired at the Nearest Man.

While they were preparing to rearrange the dynamite and fuse, messenger Schrieber, after extinguishing the lights in his car, opened a side door in the car far enough to admit a gun barrel and fired at the nearest robber. The latter fell in his tracks. His companions picked him up and quickly disappeared in the undergrowth.

None of the passengers was molested. The sheriff of Las Animas county immediately organized a posse which started in pursuit of the robbers.

## Abandoned Their Comrade.

The wounded robber was abandoned by his four companions in their flight, and was found early this morning in the brush, not far from the scene of the attempted robbery.

The wounded man was brought to this city, where he died a few hours later. He was shot in the stomach. He has not been identified. The other four outlaws fled toward the southeast.

The country through which they will attempt to escape is wild, sparsely settled and extremely difficult for anyone not familiar with it to traverse. Railroad men think the bandits intended to rob the Colorado & Southern pay car, carrying a large amount of money, which arrived here about an hour ahead of the northbound passenger train that was held up.

The train was delayed about forty minutes. It is believed the robbers were coal miners. It was reported this afternoon that all the robbers had been captured by the posse that started on their trail last night.

## OYSTERS BLAMED FOR FEVER.

Dredged by Sewage Outlets—Responsible for Six Cases.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The eating of oysters dredged from the shores of Long Island sound, in too close proximity to sewage outlets, is being ascribed as a reason for the outbreak of typhoid fever in New Rochelle and other villages along the sound.

The parents of William Schirmer are positive that he contracted the fever from eating oysters dug out of the mud at Stephenson's creek, where a private sewer has its outlet. The oysters are blamed for six cases.

## OFFICIAL VOTE IN OHIO.

311,467 Ballots Were Cast for Candidates for Secretary of State.

COLUMBUS, O., November 19.—An official statement, issued by Lewis C. Layman, Secretary of State, shows that the total vote for candidates for Secretary of State at the last election was \$11,667. On this statement the newspaper guessing contest will be decided.

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## SUIT OVER CANNED TOMATOES

Indianapolis Man Seeks to Recover  
Eighteen Hundred Cases.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)  
RUSHVILLE, Ind., November 19.—Macey W. Malott, a commission man, of Indianapolis, has brought suit in the Rush Circuit Court against the Carthage Canning Company to recover over 1,800 cases of tomatoes worth \$4,000.

The suit is the outcome of a speculation, in which it seems the canning company came out second best. The company sold Malott tomatoes for fall delivery at a figure which they thought would yield them a small profit.

It afterward developed that the price was too low, and the company could not deliver the goods. Malott is now seeking to get possession of the tomatoes, or compel the company to pay the margin of profit. An effort is making to compromise the litigation.

## WILLIAM CALDWELL IS FOUND GUILTY

MANSLAUGHTER WAS THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

MEMBERS STUNG IN DECIDING

The Jury Failed to Agree in the Case of Mrs. Caldwell—May Free Her.

The jury, that had been out in the Caldwell murder case since last evening at 5:30 o'clock, reported this afternoon, shortly after 2 o'clock, the verdict was for manslaughter in the case of William Caldwell. The jury failed to agree in the case of Mrs. Caldwell. This frees her unless there is a new trial. The delay in arriving at a verdict was due to a divided opinion regarding the guilt of Mrs. Caldwell. Six of the jury at first favored the conviction of William Caldwell for murder in the second degree, which would have meant life imprisonment, and six stood out for manslaughter, which means from two to twenty years in the penitentiary.

## BARRETT LAW DECISION.

Single Delinquency May Cause Entire Lien to be Foreclosed.

The Appellate Court today held in the case of the American Bond Company, trustee, vs. Allie Blakely, that a lot owner in Indianapolis that failed to pay one installment under the Barrett law, when due in November, but paid it the following January, before any action had begun, can not successfully defend against an action to foreclose the lien for the entire amount of the assessment. The decision is important to all persons that have taken the Barrett law, for a single delinquency creates a liability that the lien for the entire amount of the assessment may be foreclosed.

The Marion Superior Court is reversed. About \$500 is involved in this case. The statute which the court sustains reads: "Failure to pay any installment of principal or interest when the same is due, shall bring all installments of principal yet unpaid forthwith due and payable."

## Ruling in Bottle Case.

The Supreme Court today dismissed the appeal of the State vs. M. Wright, holding that the indictment against Wright was properly quashed in the Marion Criminal Court because it did not charge that Wright filled seven bottles of beer with the intent to defraud the owner of the bottles. The court refuses to discuss the constitutionality of the bottle law of 1901, and says the indictment was properly quashed, even if the act is constitutional, because an attempt to defraud was not charged. The bottles were the property of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, and they were marked with the company's trademark.

## CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITALS.

Six Glass Buildings will be Erected at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—The department of charities and correction approved the building to be erected on the grounds of the Philadelphia Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. The buildings have been designed by architect Philip H. Johnson, who, with Dr. John V. Shoemaker, has devoted more than a year to the consideration of the plans. Dr. Shoemaker said that the buildings would be the finest and best equipped consumptive hospitals in the world. It is estimated that it will cost the city about \$80,000 to erect these buildings.

## GIRL STRANGELY MISSING.

Mother Tells the Police She May Have Eloped.

Mrs. Jennie Suders, of 325 Elm street, told the police today that her eighteen-year-old daughter, Jennie Suders, disappeared Thursday night. She thought the girl would be done in the matter of child labor. Mr. Mitchell said that a law should be enacted providing that after a certain time children under fourteen years of age should not be employed in the streets. The only way that the operators could prevent the evil would be to refuse to employ children until they are fourteen years old. It frequently

## GRAY PUTS CHECK ON THE LAWYERS

Chairman of Arbitration Commission  
Tells Them Not to Ask Foolish Questions.

## TIME IS TOO PRECIOUS

Rests After Four Days on the Witness Stand—Non-Union Men to be Heard.

SCRANTON, Pa., November 19.—The anthracite strike commission resumed its hearing today with the usual large crowd in the court-room. Before W. W. Ross, for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road, resumed his cross-examination of John Mitchell, Chairman Gray, of the commission, again asked counsel to assist in expediting the proceedings. He said the commission was loathe to interfere, but it hoped that Mr. Mitchell would not be asked to give his opinion of matters of which he had no personal knowledge.

Mr. Mitchell, answering questions by Mr. Ross, said that an increase in wages without adopting the weighing system would not meet the demands of the miners. An eight-hour day would increase the annual income of the men. Mr. Ross was proceeding to analyze the constitution of the Illinois branch of the United Mine Workers with relation to its bearing on the contracts with the bituminous operators, when Judge Gray interrupted with an inquiry as to the object of this line of questioning.

Mr. Ross replied that it was for the purpose of showing that since the advent of the union the bituminous operators have been unable to employ any man until he first joined the union. He did not proceed further with the question.

## Division Not Desired.

Mr. Mitchell said it would be impossible for him to give in detail the conditions at each mine. He also declared that it would neither be possible nor desirable to divide the United Mine Workers into two separate organizations, one bituminous and the other anthracite.

"The anthracite miners," he said, "have had independent and separate organizations in the past. They have had several of them. They have gone. They do not want any more of their organizations to go the same way."

The reply of Mr. Mitchell excited interest because this was a suggestion made by Commissioner Carroll D. Wright in his testimony before the Roosevelt commission. Mr. Mitchell's cross-examination occupied only five minutes.

James H. Torey, of Scranton, representing the Delaware & Hudson, followed with a number of questions on the subject of the right of Shennandoah.

Mr. Mitchell was emphatic in saying that the reports sent out were grossly exaggerated, and that only one life was lost. The sheriff's appeal to the Governor for aid, he said, was overdrawn.

## The Men Who Strike.

Mr. Mitchell, in reply to Ira H. Burns, representing the bituminous operators, said that when a man went on strike he did not necessarily give up his job, but he struck for an improvement in the conditions of his job. If he won he got back the position, if he lost he went back with his head in the sand.

Judge Gray here interrupted to explain the understanding of the commission with respect to the returning to work of men who had been on strike. He said: "I think the understanding is that pending the consideration of the questions by this commission the strikers were to return immediately to work, and I think the further understanding is not to let me be misunderstood—that the non-union men should not be employed until the return from employment generally by the return of the union men."

Mr. Burns was examining the witness regarding unlawful acts committed during the strike, and had asked Mr. Mitchell if he had tendered his job. When Judge Gray stopped him, and said that nothing could be gained by asking the question, because the commission had a moral sense of its own, which he presumed agreed with the moral sense of the community and the public. Mr. Mitchell declared with emphasis, in the course of subsequent examination, that the miners would carry out to the letter the decision of the commission, "or go out of our union."

## Claims of Non-Union Men.

Judge Gray then announced the decision of the arbitration commission in the case of application of J. J. Lenahan and J. T. O'Brien, attorneys for the non-union men, to appear in the case. In the light of all their claims, said Judge Gray, they would be allowed to appear, but the commission could not consent to the withholding from the public the names of the non-union men, as their attorneys had desired. After Mr. Lenahan assented to this, Judge Gray announced that the commission would see that no unfair use would be made of its names.

Mr. Darrow insisted that Lenahan and O'Brien really represented the operators and not the non-union men.

"Whether they be here in that way, or not," Judge Gray quietly replied, "it is an important element in the situation, men who work for their living and who are interested in the findings of this commission. We have considered that very carefully from all sides."

He then directed the attention of counsel for the independent coal operators that the answers to Mr. Mitchell's demands had not been signed. This, it was asserted, was an oversight which would be corrected.

## Question of Child Labor.

Responding to the request from Commissioner Watkins for a suggestion as to what should be done in the matter of child labor, Mr. Mitchell said that a law should be enacted providing that after a certain time children under fourteen years of age should not be employed in the streets. The only way that the operators could prevent the evil would be to refuse to employ children until they are fourteen years old. It frequently

## LOCAL GRAIN MEN HAVE BIG PROFITS

Dan Reid's Corn Deal Is Now  
Working Vigorously at  
Chicago.

## A BIG SHAKE-OUT WORKED

Flurry in December Wheat—Armour Bought Two Million Bushels of May.

Indiana grain men are reaping a harvest on the big corner in December corn at Chicago. When the market started up many of them were short, but an immediate shift was made. The largest line was swung through the office of A. W. Thomson, in this city.

At 52¢ he turned bull, and between 52¢ and 55¢ his customers accumulated a line of long corn, which is upward of 1,000,000 bushels. At an average price of 54¢ there were right around \$50,000 profits in this office alone when the market touched 52¢ today. Other offices have smaller amounts.

Dan Reid showed his mastery of the tactics of grain corner manipulation at Chicago this morning, and the tailors on the bull account had a rude jar. He worked a violent and able shake-out right after the opening.

The start of the market seemed to be the signal for a chameleon-like change of lightning rapidly in the market for December corn. The bull leaders began to fear for the success of their campaign because of the host of outsiders, weak longs, who were following their deal, and to-day was selected as a proper time to administer such punishment as would leave the big traders in undisputed control.

December corn started at 57¢. There was nothing new in the situation, and arguments were as foolish as ever. It looked as though the manipulators could put prices to any point they wished. In less than five minutes the market had been knocked and hammered to 55¢. Weak longs were terrified. Their profits vanished. Every minute saw absolute disaster nearer. Commission houses' wires throughout the country were congested with selling orders.

## Market Again Lifted.

Frantic telegrams were sent out advising brokers to get their customers out with such profit as they might have left. Then the market was turned. The manipulators put in buying orders, gobbled the grain that they had forced on the market, and prices began to shoot up. Old shorts who had not covered hastened to get on the band wagon, and short sellers who had ventured into the game on the way down this morning rushed madly to get out.

December was rushed back just as quickly as it went down. Ten minutes after the opening the price was 57¢, and at 10 o'clock 57½¢ was bid, with no response. By 1 o'clock 58½¢ was paid. The situation was again tied up in the hands of Dan Reid, and his associate, Joe Leiter.

Trouble was also brewing in the wheat market. In May, American farmers' selling tactics and at the same time materially increased his long line. During the morning he was credited with the purchase of fully 2,000,000 bushels of that option. As a result the price continued its advancing tendency.

## Flurry in December Wheat.

Interest in wheat, however, was centered in December. In that option Armour had been a seller during the month and it was believed that by selling December and buying May he had changed over his grain that he had for a long time held in May. Shorts this morning became anxious in the near month, however.

They realized that the contract stocks at present available were not of large quantity, and that there might be a dearth in the situation. As a result they began to cover freely, and December wheat was bought steadily all over the pit until the price was put to 76¢, only 1½¢ under the price for May.

## ALFRED WALTER RESIGNS.

Lehigh Valley Road Must Find Another President.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—Alfred Walter, president of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company, has resigned, to take effect November 30. Differences of opinion regarding the management of the company are assigned as the reason.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

United States Weather Bureau.  
Indianapolis, November 19.  
—Temperature—

November 19, 1902.	November 19, 1902.
7 a. m. 32. 12 m. 38. 3 p. m. 42. 6 p. m. 48. 9 p. m. 52.	7 a. m. 32. 12 m. 38. 3 p. m. 42. 6 p. m. 48. 9 p. m. 52.
—Barometer—	—Barometer—
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—Relative Humidity—	—Relative Humidity—
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## Local Forecast.

Local forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 7 p. m., November 20: Fair to-night and probably Thursday.

—Weather in Other Cities—

Stations.	Bar.	Temp.	Wind.	Clouds.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.28	36	Cloudy	
Chicago, Ill.	30.12	28	Cloudy	
Cincinnati, O.	30.18	30	Cloudy	
Denver, Colo.	30.20	30	Cloudy	
Dodge City, Kan.	30.24	28	Cloudy	
Helena, Mont.	30.34	30	Snow	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.26	42	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark.	30.12	44	Cloudy	
Los Angeles, Cal.	30.18	54	Cloudy	
Mobile, Ala.	30.18	54	Cloudy	
New Orleans, La.	30.08	56	Cloudy	
New York, N. Y.	30.12	40	Cloudy	
Omaha, Neb.	30.12	30	Cloudy	
Oklahoma, O.	29.90	40	Cloudy	
Portland, Ore.	30.08	40	Cloudy	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.20	32	Cloudy	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.24	40	Cloudy	
San Francisco, Cal.	29.96	40	Cloudy	
San Antonio, Tex.	29.96	40	Cloudy	
San Diego, Cal.	29.96	40	Cloudy	
San Jose, Cal.	29.96	40	Cloudy	

## Hourly Temperature.

7 a. m.	32	8 a. m.	34	9 a. m.	36	10 a. m.	38	11 a. m.	40	12 m.	42	1 p. m.	44	2 p. m.	46	3 p. m.	48	4 p. m.	50	5 p. m.	52	6 p. m.	54	7 p. m.	56	8 p. m.	58	9 p. m.	60	10 p. m.	62	11 p. m.	64
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## THE WEATHER WORRIES THE COAL

ARMOUR BOUGHT TWO MILLION BUSHELS OF MAY.

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